

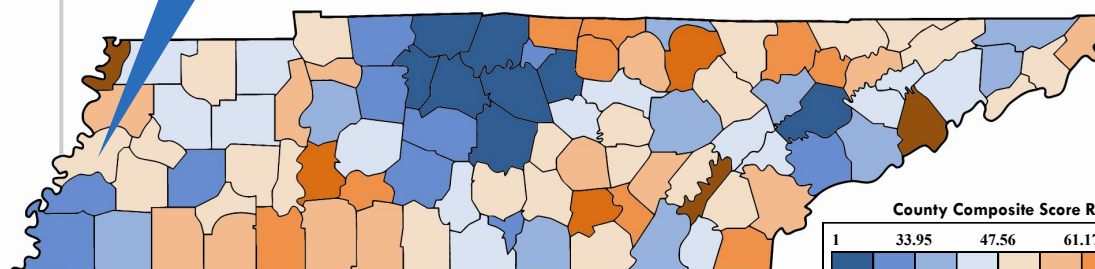
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: LAUDERDALE COUNTY

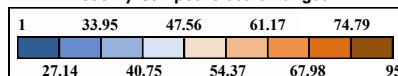
2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 27,101

Pop. Density: 37/square mile

Seat of Government: Ripley

Largest City: Ripley

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Bradley	42	Employment and Earnings Composite	51.80	61 ▲
Henry	43	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$25,980	73 ▼
Giles	44	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	76.00%	46 ▼
McMinn	45	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	65.9%	45 ▲
Morgan	46	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	12.6%	85 ▼
Hancock	47	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	41.7%	10 ▲
White	48	Economic Autonomy Composite	50.13	54 ▲
Scott	49	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	28.9%	14 ▲
Weakley	50	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	11.9%	60 ▲
Lauderdale	51	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.4%	72 ▲
Chester	52	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.18%	16 ▲
Hawkins	53	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.4%	38 ▲
Henderson	53	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	26.8%	85 ▢
Rhea	55	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	60.9%	88 ▲
Unicoi	56	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	17	28 ▲
Claiborne	57	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Lauderdale County have made tremendous gains in business ownership and management presence, and compare favorably among their peers in nearly every indicator apart from those relating directly to income and employment levels. In these areas, Lauderdale continues to struggle, and a corresponding rise in poverty among women has been a persistent quality of the county. Other positive indicators include those pertaining to teenage girls, such as pregnancy and dropout rates, which rank in the top third of the state.		
Van Buren	58			
Bedford	59			
Carter	60			

Up  
from  
91st

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

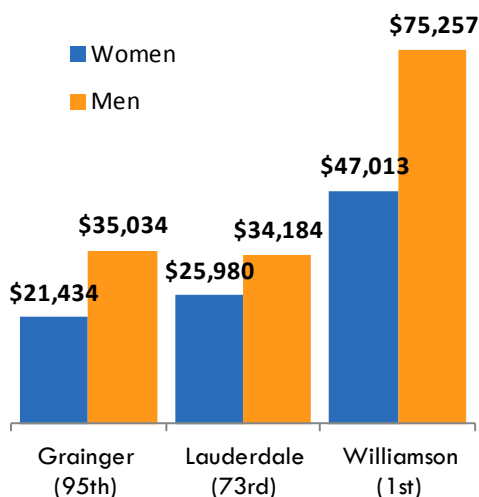
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Lauderdale County

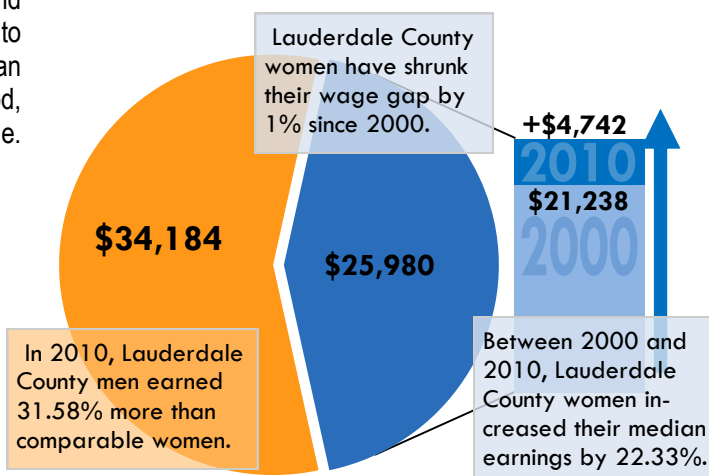
## ▼ Earnings

**L**auderdale County women's median income fell behind the rate of inflation between 2000 and 2010, adding only \$4,742, and dropping from 40th to 73rd relative to their peers statewide. Male median income grew by twenty percent during that period, adding just \$5,866, and is now ranked 66th statewide. Both fall short of statewide figures for their gender.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



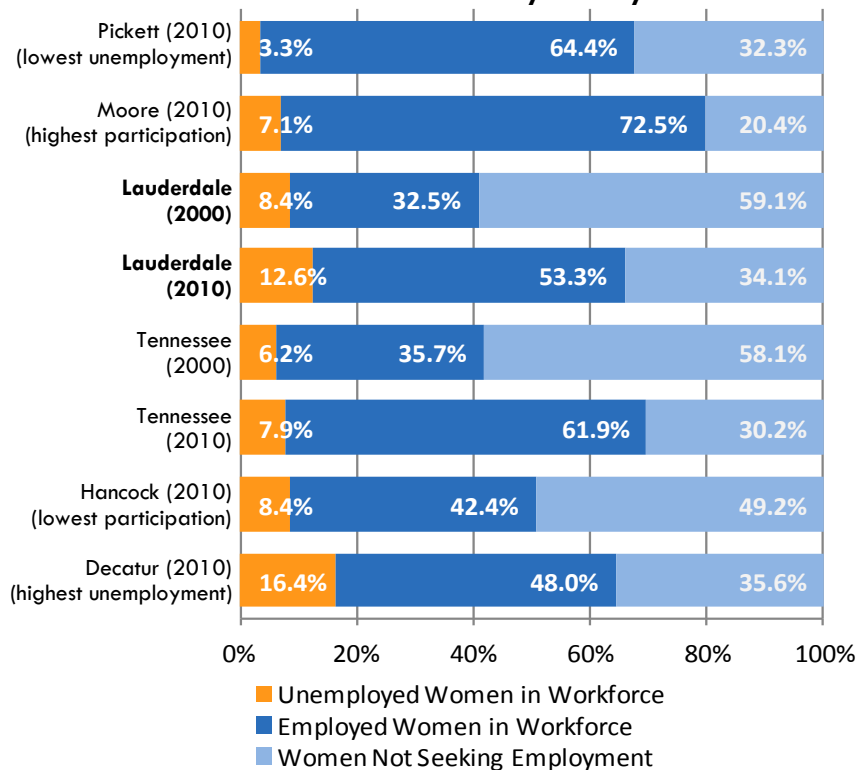
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Poor** growth trends in male income contributed to the small change in Lauderdale County's wage gap, which was one percent smaller in 2010 than it was in 2000. Following such little change, Lauderdale dropped in this category as well, from 26th to 46th. Women in the county are now estimated to earn 76 percent of what their male counterparts earn, corresponding to an annual shortfall of \$8,204. This gap is one percent larger than the statewide disparity.

## ▲ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

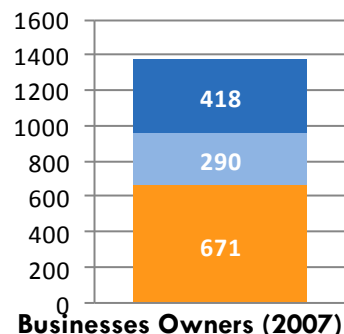


**Workforce** participation rates in Lauderdale County fall short of statewide rates by roughly four percent, but are ranked 45th, having risen from 63rd since 2000. Participation has grown by nearly two-thirds since 2000, with women lagging behind men in this category by 9 percent. Women with children under six were the most likely to participate, at a rate of 69.4 percent.

As women have joined the workforce in greater numbers, unemployment among them has risen as well, growing by over one-third to 12.6 percent. Because of this increase, Lauderdale dropped one spot in this indicator's rankings, to 85th in the state. In Lauderdale, men are less likely to be unemployed, at a rate of 10.6 percent, while as many as one in five (20.6 percent) women with young children are estimated to be searching for work.

# The Status of Women in: Lauderdale County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned  
■ Male Owned



**Business** ownership figures in Lauderdale County improved greatly between 2000 and 2007, reaching 14th ranked 28.9 percent, up from 71st. As of that time, women owned a whole or partial stake in 51.3 percent of all local businesses.

Having more than doubled to 41.7 percent in 2010 from 18.8 percent in 2000, Lauderdale's management indicator also improved dramatically; from 94th to 10th in the state.

Lauderdale also measures well above the statewide figures for both of these indicators.

## Women At Work

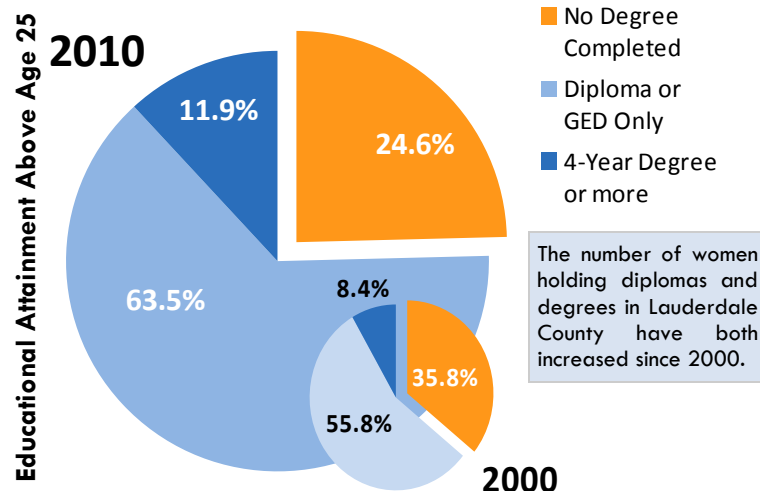
### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Lauderdale County jumped from 18.8% to 41.7% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Lauderdale also grew notably, from 17.3% to 28.9% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Academic** trends are also positive for Lauderdale County women, and advancements were strong enough in all three indicators to advance amongst their statewide peers.

The percentage of females with a high school diploma, for example, was 11.2 percent larger in 2010 and the county moved up four ranks, to 72nd.

Increasing by 3.5 percent since 2000, the portion of Lauderdale County women with a college degree also moved up in rank, from 72nd to 60th.

Dropouts in the county also improved as of the 2011-12 school year, to 16th in the state. In At a rate of 0.18 percent, Lauderdale also performed better than the statewide rate of 0.61 percent.

## Living

**While** rankings have improved slightly for poverty and healthcare indicators in Lauderdale, the county is now home to a higher rate of women without health insurance and much higher rates of women in poverty.

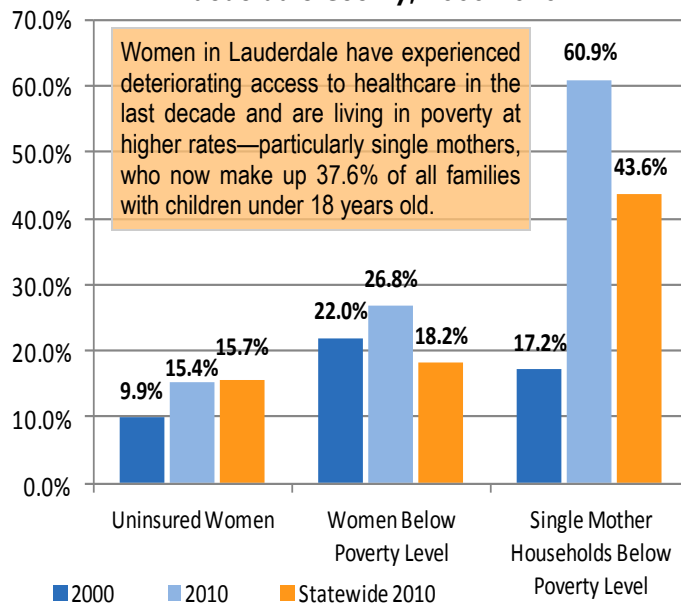
Measuring just 0.3 percent lower than the state rate, 15.4 percent of women in Lauderdale are uninsured. This is an increase from 9.9 percent in 2000, and ranks 16th lowest in the state.

The poverty rate among women overall is even higher in Lauderdale, having risen 4.8 percent from an already-large 22 percent in 2000. This is now 8.6 percent higher than the statewide rate, and continues to rank 85th.

The subgroup of single women with children has been even more acutely affected than women overall. Now over three times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee, Lauderdale has one of the highest rates in the state, and is ranked 88th.

Lauderdale ranks 17th in teen pregnancy in the state.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Lauderdale County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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